THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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The Lead Mines,

In Wythe County for sale.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN,

Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, surviving adminiſtrators of the eſtate of John Robinſon, dec. *Pltffs.*

AND

Mary Byrd, widow and adminiſtratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Eſq. deceaſed, Charles Carter, of Shirley, John Byrd, ſon, heir and deviſee of the ſaid William Byrd, deceaſed, Robert Nelſon, Eſq. and Suſanna his wife, and Polly Robinſon, filers and co-heirs of John Chiſwell Robinſon, deceaſed, Patrick Henry, Eſq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Suſanna his wife, William Nelſon, & Lucy his wife, and —— Lewis, eldeſt ſon and heir of Mary Lewis, deceaſed, which ſaid Elizabeth, Suſanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chiſwell and John Carter Littlepage, *Defts.*

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the aſſent of the plaintiffs in this cauſe, and for reaſons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moſes Auſtin and company, the purchaſers, or any perſon for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to ſecure the payment thereof, by Stephen Auſtin and Moſes Auſtin, partners of the ſaid company, and their ſureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the ſale made in purſuance of that decree be ſet aſide, and that the premiſes aforeſaid be again ſold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the higheſt bidder, on or before the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next; that the ſaid Lead Mines and premiſes be ſold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchaſe money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good ſecurity bearing intereſt from the day of ſale, be entered into by the purchaſer or purchaſers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and Wm. Hay, who are appointed commiſſioners to conduct the ſaid ſale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the ſaid bond, in truſt for ſuch perſon, or perſons, as ſhall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the ſaid purchaſe money, it being intended, that the ſame ſhall abide the deciſion of the court, in like manner as the ſaid land and premiſes would have done, had no ſale been directed by this, or the aforeſaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchaſers and their ſureties ſhall remain as a ſecurity for any ſums which may be found deficient, between the purchaſe money to be raiſed by the ſale now directed, and what is now due on the ſaid bond for principal and intereſt, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premiſes ſince the ſaid former ſale, with all expenſes to be occaſioned by the ſale now directed: that in caſe more than ſufficient for theſe purpoſes ſhall be raiſed by that ſale, the ſame ſhall be applied to the credit of the ſaid former purchaſers: that the ſum of five thouſand pounds current money of Virginia at the leaſt, ſhall be bidden for the ſaid Lead Mines and premiſes upon the terms aforeſaid, on failure of which, the commiſſioners aforeſaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no ſale, in the event of a ſale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforeſaid, in an advertiſement to be publiſhed for eight weeks ſucceſſively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, deſcribing the property to be ſold, and advertiſing the time and place of ſale, and to make report of their proceedings in purſuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, [illegible] C. C. R. D.

Richmond, June [illegible] 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be ſold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein ſpecified, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tueſday the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM, } *Com'rs.*
Wm. HAY,

N. B. A deſcription of the works and the improvements made by the preſent proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Auſtin, one of the company, is lodged with the commiſſioners to be ſhewn to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe. (12aw8w)

Houſe of Commons.

May 14.

The Definitive Treaty.

[*Lord Caſtlereagh's Speech Concluded from our laſt.*]

Was it then likely ſhe could compete with us to our excluſion from the ports of Europe? During the period of the war, our exports had increaſed one half, and our imports one third; our ſeamen in the mercantile ſervice from 118,000 to 143,000, being an increaſe of one fifth; beſides employing in our navy no leſs than 130,000 ſeamen; a circumſtance which could not fail to excite the aſtoniſhment and admiration of Europe at the maratime power and importance of this country—and this increaſe took place too at a moment when, from the circumſtances of war, a vaſt number of neutral veſſels were employed in that trade which muſt now revert to our own ſhipping. Here the Noble Lord entered into a ſtrain of comparative documents upon the aſtoniſhing increaſe of Britiſh trade during the period of the war, from which he ſhewed that the average of our imports now ſtood at thirty millions per annum, and that of our exports at forty three millions, which, compared with the laſt documents of a ſimilar kind publiſhed by the French government, namely, exports eight millions, and imports ſeven millions, he would, from this compariſon, appeal to the good ſenſe of that houſe and of the country, what reaſonable apprehenſions were to be entertained by Great Britain in the rivalry of a nation thus reduced to ruin in her commerce, and deſtroyed in all the ſources by which alone that commerce was to be improved. How was France to exclude, by her influence, from Spain, from Italy, or from any of the ports of Europe, or even in our Weſt India colonies, the manufactures of Great Britain, the want of which ſhe had herſelf no means to ſupply? For if he was even diſpoſed to admit a ſtatement of French commerce at this day, to which ſhe could in any probability arrive in an early period of the peace: ſuppoſe the commerce ſtood only reduced to one half its amount at the commencement of the war, and that of Great Britain advanced one half above its higheſt pitch of proſperity previous to the war, and only ſuppoſing Great Britain to ſtart from ſuch a ſtate of comparative trade, manufactures, and exiſting reſources, with all thoſe capabilities of improvement peculiar to Britiſh induſtry and enterprize, againſt France; he was at a loſs to underſtand where lay thoſe cauſes of deſpondency to be apprehended under the preſent treaty, which ſo ſtrongly inclined his hon. friend oppoſite to him to continue hoſtilities? Should France then be induced to commence commercial hoſtilities, by ſhutting our trade from her own ports, the conſequence muſt be an immenſe riſe upon the produce of her own commodities, which will divert the trade of Europe from her, for none will go to France to purchaſe articles dear, which they can purchaſe of Great Britain cheap; but if, nevertheleſs, ſhe excludes from her own ports, can ſhe exclude us from the other countries of Europe, a Denmark, Ruſſia, Poland, Pruſſia, and others moſt under her influence? The beſt proof on this ſubject would be to go to a year war, 1800, when all her influence was exerted againſt us, and her arms in activity, and then it would appear that the total export of Britiſh Manufactures to the countries of Europe was 7,500,000l. of which the exports to Denmark, Ruſſia, Sweden, Poland, and Pruſſia, took to the amount of 5,800,000l.—Holland, Spain, France, and Minorca, only 1,700,000l. It never was an object of France to exclude Britiſh trade from Portugal at any time ſubſequent to the war; for, in the *projet* of peace propoſed to Portugal, it was only ſtipulated to exclude Britiſh trade during the war, and after the peace, that the manufactures of France ſhould be put on a footing with thoſe of the moſt favoured nations; a principle he believed upon which there could be no cauſe of reluctance in this country permitting the manufactures of France and Portugal, or any other market on the globe; the iſland of Madeira too, as belonging to our trade: and in the Mediterranean it was hardly probable that the ports which belonged to Auſtria, or that of Naples, would be ſhut againſt us. The queſtion then was narrowed to a mere ſum of 200,000l. by the value of manufactures taken by Minorca, and even that could not be ſupplied by France. Conſidering then the ſtate of Britiſh capital, Britiſh induſtry, and the pre-excellence of our manufactures to ſo many improving markets in Europe open to us, we had nothing to apprehend on this ground.—As little cauſe was there left to fear French competition in the Weſt India Iſlands.—Domingo, the principal colony of France there, was in ſuch a ſtate of depopulation and devaſtation, from the bloody war it had ſuſtained, that to reſtore the negro population, reduced one half by thoſe [illegible] it would be neceſſary to make a free importation of 300,000 negroes; which, at 60l. per head, would coſt 18 millions ſterling. But were the exhauſted finances of France, even ſuppoſing the inſurgents at Domingo completely ſubdued at this moment, capable of affording ſuch a ſum, excluſive of the further ſum requiſite to re-build towns and forts, and reſtore to cultivation devaſtated plantations, what then was the ground of apprehenſion in that quarter? He ſhould have dreaded indeed to ſee a black colony eſtabliſhed at Domingo, becauſe ſo long as European influence or power exiſted in thoſe ſeas, it would be regarded with jealouſies, and conſtant excitements held out to the negroes in other iſlands to revolt. If he looked to the newly acquired territory of France in the Miſſiſſippi, as little cauſe could he ſee for the apprehenſions of French intrigue and enterprize againſt Britiſh intereſts in that quarter, for before they could affect our intereſts in the commerce with America, they muſt firſt diſpoſſeſs us of our connections, and be able to ſupplant us in our manufactures; and they muſt be able to over run the U. States before they could reach our ſettlement in Canada; a circumſtance which the diſtance of their ſituation left no great cauſe to apprehend. Upon the whole then, the Noble Lord, conſidering that we had attained ſecurity in our object in the war, increaſed our commerce to a degree of proſperity unparalleled in any former period, and concluded a peace in poſſeſſion of thoſe reſources which would enable us to ſtruggle if we muſt, for the maintenance of our rights and ſecurity; and after having ſtruggled long enough for the powers on the Continent, he thought it the duty of the goverement of this country, to ſit down in peace, enjoy and advantage by that ſecurity, the reſult of our exertions, and be ready again, if not ſuffered to reſt in peace, to call forth our reſouces in the renewal of hoſtilities for our defence, if occaſion ſhall ſo require.

LONDON, May 24.

French "Legion of Honor."

A ſtrong and unexpected oppoſition has manifeſted itſelf in the French legiſlature. Our readers know that a plan has been propoſed for eſtabliſhing a Legion of Honor, the nature of which we have already explained. The propoſition was warmly recommended in the tribunate by Lucien Buonaparte. A member of the name of Savoy Rollin attacked it with ſpirit, and with great ſtrength of argument. He conſidered it as the introduction of hereditary and military nobleſſe into the republic.—Chauvelin, who was ambaſſador to this country before the war, oppoſed it with equal warmth, and condemned it as in the higheſt degree unconſtitutional. Lucien Buonaparte anſwered Rollin and Chauvelin with ſome petulance, and inveighed againſt them as having attacked the government. The plan, however, was adopted by the tribunate; but the diviſion upon it was 56 to 38.

In the legiſlative body the oppoſition was as ſtrong. Our readers know, that by the conſtitution of that body, that aſſembly decides upon a plan without hearing ſpeeches from any of its members. Orators from the government, and a deputation from the tribunate, plead before it, either for or againſt any meaſure, and the aſſembly proceeds to the vote after it has heard them. On the 19th, at night, the diſcuſſion upon the Legion of Honor was opened in the legiſlative body. Lucien Buonaparte defended it, and animadverted upon the objections made to it in the tribunate. At midnight the legiſlative body divided and adopted the plan by a majority of 166 to 110. So ſtrong a minority has not been ſeen for ſome time.

SLAVE TRADE.

The principle of eſtabliſhing the ſlave trade has been adopted, after much oppoſition. The numbers were 56 for and 27 againſt it in the tribunate; and 211 for and 53 againſt it in the legiſlative body.—The treaty of Amiens has been unanimouſly approved of by the latter; a medal is to be ſtruck commemorative of it.

End of the ſeſſion of the Legiſlature.

On the 20th the legiſlative body terminated its ſeſſion. A counſellor of ſtate complimented it in the name of the government upon the ſervices it had conferred upon the country. He took a review of the laws that had been paſſed—of the reſtoration of peace to Europe—and of the re-eſtabliſhment of the Catholic worſhip. He communicated to the aſſembly the objects that yet remained to be accompliſhed, and the meaſures which would be ſubmitted to them in the next ſeſſion.—The civil, commercial, judicial, and criminal codes are to be laid before them; but the manner in which they will be ſubmitted for diſcuſſion, will differ from the mode adopted when the civil code was laſt preſented to the legiſlature.

The French funds are 56 f. 45 c.

May 27.

Reported attempt on Buonoparte.

A moſt extraordinary report has been brought from Calais, by a veſſel which arrived at Dover laſt night. It is, that the life of Buonaparte *has been again attempted*. The attempt is ſaid to have been made upon the parade at the Quintidi review. The conſpirators ſurrounded and ſtabbed him. Happily the wound was ſlight; an aid de camp, however, near him, was mortally wounded.

We give this as a rumor, without pledging ourſelves in the ſlighteſt degree for its authenticity. It may be only an echo of a report circulated ſome days ago, on the authority of ſome private accounts from Paris, which mentioned, that a conſpiracy againſt Buonaparte's life had been planned but had been diſcovered.

From Dover, May 26—"The Rambler arrived here from Calais laſt night, with 11 gentlemen paſſengers.

"A report is in circulation here by ſome of the above paſſengers, that Buonaparte was ſurrounded on the parade by a band of perſons who attempted to ſtab him; he was ſlightly wounded himſelf, and his ſecretary mortally wounded.—This I mention merely as the report of the moment, not having time, as moſt of the paſſengers are on board of the veſſel, to get farther particulars."

From Paris, May 22.—At the making up of the ſigned liſt, reſpecting the firſt conſul's being elected for life, the night before laſt, only 7000 names appeared, and moſt of theſe military or placemen.

[*A Letter.*]

Yeſterday was ſettling day for the account, when ſuch was the ſcarcity of money, no leſs than two and a quarter per cent. were given for the continuation.

From the RECORDER.

From a Virginian Correſpondent.

NO. III.

IT is unfortunately true that many perſons pretend to conſider a dock and a navy yard, as one and the ſame thing. They pretend to believe that congreſs intended that there ſhould be no purchaſe excepting the *two docks*.

I ſhould be glad that any man, who knows how to ſeparate things which are diſſimilar, would make a full ſtop at this place, and before he proceeds one ſtep further, that he would try to aſcertain what is the real difference between a dock, and a navy yard.

The difference is as wide as poſſible. The dock is for the uſe of laying up and repairing of ſhips, after they are built. The navy yard is for the uſe of workmen, the depoſit and diſplay of timbers, before and while the ſhip is building. The two docks might be ſufficient for all the ſhips of the navy, and as many more. But every ſhip on the ſtocks ought to have a navy yard to itſelf. The ſix ſeventy fours could not be built without a navy yard to each, unleſs it ſhould be in ſucceſſion. Does any body pretend that this delay was contemplated by the law? Do not the ſtatute and the appropriation ſhew to the contrary? Was it not the duty of Mr. Stoddert to cauſe the whole of the ſix ſhips to be built at once? How was this to be done without a navy yard to each of them? Mr. Stoddert's calumniators and their dupes, ſay, in the docks. Mr. Cenſor Smith ſays at Philadelphia. And the inveſtigators ſeem to have thought *Mr. Stoddert's office the proper place*. A man who is juſt able to diſtinguiſh a cart from a horſe—water from land—a ſhip when built, from the rough timbers before they are put together,—would give a different anſwer. And yet the ſagacious all-knowing committee of inveſtigation have ſaid, or ſomething to the ſame effect, that ſix ſeventy four gun ſhips could at the ſame time be built, fitted and equipped for ſea in *two docks!* Or in Mr. Stoddert's office! Tell IT NOT in Gath!!!

If Mr. Stoddert had purchaſed a ſingle dock more than the law directed, it would have deſerved inveſtigation. So likewiſe, if he had purchaſed one navy yard leſs than was ſufficient for the building of ſix ſeventy fours, at the ſame time, he would, in my opinion, have deſerved condemnation. It would have been a weak puſillanimous forbearance upon an important point, inſupportable by any verbal criticiſm, tending to ſhow that any number leſs than ſix was *ſix*, or that two docks and ſix navy yards were ſynonimous terms. It would have proved very clearly, to my ſatisfaction, that Mr. Stoddert was totally unfit for his place.

I have already ſaid that it was better to purchaſe than rent the ſix navy yards. Theſe are my reaſons. A navy yard which is near to a town ſhould be incloſed in a ſubſtantial manner. There ſhould be ſeveral ſhops within it, particularly one for a black-ſmith, another for a joiner. There ſhould alſo be a ſubſtantial lumber houſe, in which all ſmall articles might be ſecured and arranged. There ſhould be an office for the ſuperintendant, beſides many other buildings.

If the navy yards belonged to the United Sates, all of theſe improvements would be erected in a ſubſtantial manner. If they ſhould be rented for a ſhort term, the improvements would be made barely to ſuit that term. The purpoſe being anſwered, they would be either loſt, or ſold for a mere trifle.

If the reſources of the United States were ſo ſtretched that they would not afford a navy yard to each of the ſix ſhips, then it would have been proper to build one or two leſs; ſo that as far as the deſign might be purſued, it might be done with ſpeed and with vigor.

Theſe remarks are made, not for thoſe who underſtand ſhip building; but for ſuch as have been miſled into the opinion, *that two docks, or the little navy yard at Philadelphia, would anſwer for the building of ſix ſeventy four gun ſhips at the ſame time.*

But, ſuppoſe that ſomething might be ſaid in favour of the committee's report. I ſhould then be glad to know upon what principles the executive council of Virginia, the members of the laſt aſſembly, or their eulogiſts and ſupporters, can pretend to *find fault with Mr. Stoddert?*

Nothing could be more amuſing than to hear the ſeparate anſwers which would be given upon this caſe. It is moſt likely no anſwer will be attempted; becauſe no ſubſtantial anſwer can be given. Why then is it that countenance is or has been given to *ſuch ſcandalous miſrepreſentations?* Is it not the duty of every perſon in either of theſe departments to give his conſtant attention and duty to every thing which occurs, in which the public intereſt, repoſe, or happineſs, is in any way concerned? I ſay YES; and ſhall be glad to know the man who draws his ſtipend from the public treaſury, who will ſay NO.

Does this abſurd clamour proceed from the want of talents? No. Is it from the want of information? Impoſſible. Is it becauſe they want to ſee virtue, honor and honeſty borne down by the oppoſite qualities? Gracious heaven! Moſt ſurely not. It is, I fear, becauſe the tide of popularity has taken a courſe, which threatens to overwhelm every man, who ſhall attempt to oppoſe his voice againſt the deſtruction not only of Mr. Stoddert, but of all ſuch men.

Having ſaid ſo much as to our great ones, I will now ſhew the dilemma, in which they are placed.

It may be remembered that the aſſembly paſſed a law, which authoriſed the governor and council to raiſe a company of ſoldiers. This law did not ſay a word concerning barracks. Barracks were nevertheleſs wanted; although they were not indiſpenſible to the ſervice. The governor and council have conſidered that the law, by implication, meant that barracks ſhould be built. For this purpoſe it was neceſſary to *borrow* the money for the whole, from ſome of the funds in which there was a ſurplus. The barracks have been built at an expence of about £1800. The laſt aſſembly thought proper to enquire into it. After inveſtigation, they not only approved of the meaſure, but paſſed a vote of eulogy.

Any of the perſons who have been concerned in the barrack buſineſs, and who have condemned Mr. Stoddert for purchaſing the navy yards, which *were indiſpenſible*, muſt have a great deal of folly, or effrontery. If the two caſes are examined and compared, the reſult will be altogether in Mr. Stoddert's favor. He purchaſed navy yards by the means of funds which were appropriated, and were abundant, without which it was impoſſible that the law could be carried into effect. The council executive have built a houſe, which might have been delayed, by the means of money which was appropriated to other uſes. The *republicans* applaud and eulogize the conduct of the governor and council, and ſome of the ſame *republicans* are ready to condemn, to the loweſt pit of infamy, the official conduct and private character of Benjamin Stoddert. Theſe are ſtrange contradictions!

Reader, whoever you are, I aſk you to pauſe.—Let truth and juſtice take the lead. Exert the properties, qualities, and energies which belong to your own mind and character. Be not apprehenſive that Mr. A—Mr. B—Mr. C—and ſo on, may either condemn or ridicule you. The editors of this paper have promiſed to publiſh any reply which may be offered. Why has no body appeared, or rather why will no body appear? It is becauſe the truths and arguments are too powerful for the impudent ſubterfuges of falſehood, or the empty illuſions of ſophiſtry.

With reſpect to the building of the barracks, my opinion is, that the governor and council acted not only with fidelity, but *wiſdom*; and it is enough to ſay to thoſe who carp at them, that the houſe is worth and will ſell for more money than it coſt. The wiſeacres who complain, may if they are ſufficiently numerous, ſell the houſe. I have no idea of calling men to the moſt honorable and confidential ſituations, and then acting with them, as if they were either ſchoolboys, or ſharpers. If they are unfit for their places, get thoſe who are fit.

The ſame reaſoning will apply with increaſed force as to Mr. Stoddert. It was far more right for him to purchaſe the navy yards than it was for the governor and council to build the barracks. And I cannot conceive it poſſible that there ſhould be a man in ſociety, who has given either a vote or an opinion in favor of the building of the barracks, who can heſitate to give, not only approbation, but thanks and applauſe, to that able, vigilant, virtuous and meritorious man, Benjamin Stoddert, late ſecretary of the navy; who, not long ſince, made the American name and navy illuſtrious,—to whom every individual in ſociety owes individual thanks—to whom commerce owes ſo much—and to whom, in times to come, the candid and impartial hiſtorian will not fail to render exalted praiſe.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

July 26th, 1802.

Mr. *Augustine Davis*,

Sir,

The course which Duane, Editor of the Aurora, has long followed; and my being persuaded that it is his design to support at every hazard or order of things at all hazards; that he chuses between truth and untruth, as his own purposes may be best accomplished, has induced me to write the following essay, which is sent for publication. If Mr. Duane shall say any thing in reply, I request that it may appear in your paper, that I may see whether it be necessary for me to go any further.

—

AFTER the Aurora and its disciples have exhausted the whole artillery of invective, and have shot the last arrow of deception, they adopt the word Tory, which is made to fit all cases, to suit all circumstances and characters, who do not exactly agree with them in their wild disorganizing, demoralizing and calumniating system.

The words Tory and Toryism being frequently applied to some of the most meritorious men in our country, it will be highly proper in itself and very satisfactory to the feelings of others to give a short explanation.

During the revolutionary war, every man who did not agree with the revolutionary measures was considered and called a Tory. This was well understood, and the meaning was never doubted nor questioned until some time in the year 1798. About this time Mr. Jefferson thought proper to apply this term to several respectable gentlemen in Virginia, some of whom had acted in distinguished military and political situations during the war, and had terminated their revolutionary career with applause and glory. This produced complaint and explanations.

Mr. Jefferson extricated himself by an answer which clearly shewed that he wished either to close the breach, or to avoid a quarrel. The affair terminated by a declaration, that he considered the word Tory to be applicable to them, because they countenanced and supported the measures of the government as it was then administered, by John Adams. That it was well known to bear that signification in England, from which country we had adopted it.

Since this period, a very great political revolution has happened in this country. Mr. Jefferson himself has become the president of the United States. He is supported in his administration, through thick and thin, by a great many persons, and by nobody more invariably than William Duane. This circumstance, according to Mr. Jefferson's own explanation, has thrown all of his supporters into the Tory scale, and has entitled all those who oppose or dislike him or his administration to the appellation of whigs or patriots. For example. The paper which was formerly Fenno's, and is now Bronson's, was a Tory paper because it advocated and supported the administration of John Adams, and now becomes a whig or patriotic paper because it opposes or condemns the administration of Thomas Jefferson. The Aurora was then a whig or patriotic paper, because it held the first rank of opposition against Mr. Adams, and it is now a Tory paper because it approves and supports Mr. Jefferson in every thing. By this revolution William Duane has become a most decided Tory. If Duane denies this construction, he sets himself in array against Mr. Jefferson, which it is believed IS MORE THAN HE DARE DO.

It is not believed that Duane had this construction in view when he introduced the words Tory and Toryism into the political vocabulary of the Aurora. Nor is it believed that he either reflects upon or recollects a thousand other things which are published in the Aurora. He appears like a man playing at blindman's buff. He seizes upon the first thing that comes in his way. Right or wrong, true or false, it is published. When the fallacy is detected and exposed, instead of making an apology, Duane starts and publishes something else as bad or worse.

Every body will believe that Duane intended the words Tory and Toryism to be taken in the most reproachful and degrading sense against all those who do not read and approve the deluding columns of the Aurora. Hence they are applied with equal ignorance and impudence to individuals who have rendered personal, political, or pecuniary services, in promoting and accomplishing the independence of this country; who were either in arms or gave assistance to arming and equipping others in the most perilous and important periods of the revolution.

It is well known that many of those who make the most noise concerning their republicanism, or patriotism, who use the words Tory and Toryism most reproachfully as to others, who gave all possible aid to the revolutionary measures, absolutely withdrew from, or avoided all situations of danger or expence, during the invasion of 1781. Bad health, shattered constitutions, and various other excuses and subterfuges were urged as the motives for withdrawing to places of perfect security.

I do not wish to be urged into particulars upon a subject which may bring conspicuous persons into dispute; but as it is wiser to carry the war into the territory of an adversary, than to repel or oppose him at my own door, some plain and unpleasant things may perhaps be told hereafter upon this point. If this should be the case, some of the patrons of the Aurora will wish that Duane had remained in the East Indies, or that he had found a passage to a climate still more hot.

For the present, I shall content myself with a few plain questions. They are as follow:

Where were many of the modern firebrand republicans during all of the summer of the year 1781? Were they with either of the American armies? Did they oppose the British army in Virginia? Were they with general Greene's army in North or South Carolina; or were they at the siege of York? Or rather were they not in some secure retreat until the storm and danger were over?

What is it which at this time gives to these persons the exclusive preference to the political honors of the country? Let it not be answered, that any of them were something, or did something, in the years 1776, 1777, or 1778. My questions relate to the year 1781, when the whole southern country, including a great portion of this state, was overrun by British armies.

I ask by what right or upon what construction, they who avoided and escaped the dangers and hardships of the year 1781, by flight or evasion, form themselves into a party of calumniators, and appropriate to those whose services were so essential at that time, the odious terms of Tory and Toryism? Nobody who reads the Aurora can suppose that the Editor of that paper intends these terms according to the construction which Mr. Jefferson found it expedient to make in the year 1798, which is explained in the first part of this essay.

Will Mr. Duane, or any one for him, declare, in what army or upon what military service, or in what other capacity, he aided in the cause which secured the independence of this country? It has been repeatedly urged that he is an American. Is this an untruth? Or did he, *at the time which tried men's souls*, screen himself by an evasion? If he is not an American, he may be excused for having rendered no service in the contest; but in this case he must cease to claim the birth-right. If he is an American and rendered no service, he should cease to prate about *his own patriotism*, or the *Toryism* of others, unless in the way which Toryism is defined by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson's opinion is, that he who supports the administration is a Tory. Duane is therefore a Tory, and so are all those who are the supporters or adherents of Jefferson's administration.

Concerning Toryism, Duane uses the following words:

"The ranks of Toryism, like the armies "of Mahomed, are composed of profe-"lytes from the abandoned of all sects, "nations, and tribes. It requires no per-"sonal virtue—no private worth—no re-"gard for the laws of morality or decor-"rum. Every wretch who, finding the "pursuits of debauchery and vice *detested "and discouraged** by republicans, is sure "to meet with impunity and sympathy in "the ranks of Toryism."

Mr. Duane seems to have had some particular character in view with which he was intimately acquainted. With what impressive ardor and animation he has expressed his sentiments—his whole soul seems to have been poured out in his words. To such associates as these, Duane is more than welcome. There is not a man of virtue, honor, or honesty, in the whole community, who will envy him the society of such banditti. TRUEMAN.

* The reader is requested to substitute for the words "*detested and discouraged*," "*countenanced and encouraged*," and to recollect that Duane, according to Mr. Jefferson's definition, is a conspicuous character in the ranks of Toryism. He is then desired to ask whose character Duane had in view when he wrote the foregoing extract.

A moment's reflection will shew that Jefferson's Tories and Duane's Republicans are precisely the same characters.

From the Gazette of the United States.

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DECIUS—No. IV.

The very first item in the report of the committee of accusation, is a striking and sufficient proof of their malevolence, and of the longing desire they entertained of accumulating charges against the preceding administrations: it is, that the sum of 32,572 dollars and 34 cents was paid for expences incurred by the officers and clerks of the several executive departments for the removal of themselves and families from the temporary to the permanent seat of government; and this sum these enlightened legislators declare to have been, in their opinion, drawn from the treasury, and expended without any legal authority.

By "an act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States," passed on the 16th of July, 1790, it is provided in the 6th section, that the officers attached to the seat of government shall, on the first Monday in December 1800, be removed to the district of Columbia, by their respective holders, "and that the necessary expence of such removal shall be defrayed out of the duties on imposts and tonnage, of which a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated."

The committee have undertaken to construe this act (which they quote as of June 1790, but which in my edition of the Laws, is dated July, 1790) to intend only a provision for defraying the expenses of the transportation of the books records, furniture, &c. of the offices, but it is to be hoped that in a case of doubt, the heads of departments might be allowed some liberality of construction. With the salaries allowed to clerks, (and I am credibly informed that some of them, men of fair characters and bred to business, subsisted themselves and families on six hundred dollars per annum) with such salaries would it not have been most unreasonable for the secretaries to have required them to bear the expenses incident to such a removal? Indeed such a requisition would very probably at once have deprived them of the services of the major part of those who had families.

But the words of the law, whatever latitude of constructive benevolence they might allow, were not all which the heads of departments had to guide them. In the session of Congress preceding the removal, a proposition was introduced for granting to each of the clerks the amount of three months salary extra, to compensate them for the expenses incident to the intended removal. The reasons given for rejecting this proposition were principally these:

1st That no provision was made for the expenses of the officers themselves: whereas by an existing law, they might be compensated: and 2dly. That in many cases the grant would confer a handsome gratuity, whilst in others it would not cover the expences; some unmarried men receiving large salaries, and some who had families being at low ones.

Further, the legislature had regularly covered by subsequent appropriations, the expences incurred by the officers and clerks, in the several removals of the offices from Philadelphia, in consequence of the ravages of the yellow-fever—and yet during all these removals "the officers and clerks were in the service and pay of the government, and received the full amount of their salaries, exclusively of these extraordinary allowances," as well as during the time in which the expenses of removal to the district of Columbia were incurred.

Under these circumstances, could there be any hesitation or doubt in the minds of the administration as to the proper course to be pursued? Mr. Livingston with a salary of 9000 dolls. per annum, and an outfit of 9000 dollars more "whilst in the service and pay of the government" was, by our present economical administration furnished with the "extraordinary allowance" of a national frigate to carry him and his family to the place at which his future services were required, and yet the penetrating eyes of the investigating committee could not see any impropriety in this "extraordinary allowance"—and yet the expenses of a clerk, who has perhaps for many years served the government faithfully, at a pittance of about 6 or 700 dolls. per annum, who is leaving his friends, his home, to continue his services, at a place where the necessaries of life are so much dearer than at the place which he left, as soon to require from the consideration of the legislature an addition of 15 per cent. to his salary; a remuneration of these expenses, under such circumstances, is held up as an unjustifiable expenditure of public money.

O shame! where is thy blush!

But, while the committee were upon this subject, why did they not give Congress some information relative to a charge which has been made in the public papers against a very useful and faithful friend of the Irishman who edits the Aurora—I mean, citizen Anthony Campbell, late clerk in a public office, and now a worthy subaltern in the armies whereof that second Scipio, Thomas Jefferson, is commander in chief: the charge was very much, if not exactly to this purpose—that the said Anthony, being a clerk in a public office, at the time of the removal of the offices attached to the seat of government, did receive a certain sum of money from the proper officer to defray the expenses of his removal, but that he, notwithstanding, did not repair to the City of Washington, and did refuse to return the same; whereupon, to use the words of the committee in the case of the father confessor Randolph, "a suit was instituted against him," &c. It is a pity that the patriotic committee did not bear some testimony to exonerate this faithful and worthy public servant from this charge so publicly made. As he is of the "fleet," it is impossible that the charge should be true, but a denial of it *from such authority* would unquestionably have covered his vile calumniators with reproach and disgrace. They could pass by Citizen Randolph's deficit of sixty thousand dollars with two lines: a vindication of the faithful public servants of their own "fleet" would have been a very pretty relief to the black list of crimes which they have brought to light, and charged upon the members of the former administrations: they might then, when they held up the pictures of virtue and vice, of disinterested patriotism, such as glows in the breasts of Randolph, Lamb, Duane and Campbell, and of peculating rapacity, such as is the ruling passion of the Washingtons,* Wolcotts, Hamiltons and Pickerings, then might they have said to the gaping thousands, who were blessed with a copy of the report, fresh from the government-printer's at Washington, "look on this picture, and now on this:" fools! who would trust men born among you, who have fought your battles, who have gained your independence, who have made you a nation, whom you have tried! trust these—when Geneva sends you her ingenious sons, when the tenants of Indian prisons and the ornaments of British palaces freely offer you their services, and ask no reward but your—cash; senseless, degraded people!

Such is the language they might have used if they had not been so much hurried. They had *but five months*: and what is five months to the little eternity, during which this virtuous "fleet" is to enjoy popularity, and all the honours and rewards attendant thereon. The great Goliah of federalism and tyranny is prostrate in the dust, and liberty and true republicanism, with peace and tranquillity, now dwell in all our borders.

DECIUS.

P. S. I beg leave to say a few words by way of postscript to the Aurora-man. He contradicts my assertion "that the document C. has not been printed," and says that it was not only published by Congress, but in the newspapers. I ardently hope, that every reader of this Gazette would feel indignant at any anonymous writer who should offer to its editor a false statement: and I should despise myself heartily if I could be guilty of such an act—but I may say in justification of my assertion, that I had seen the complaint of the withholding a publication of the documents which accompanied the report, repeated in several of the federal papers; that I had not seen the document C. in any paper, and that on a careful review of several files of different Gazettes, I am still unable to find it. I therefore still believe my assertion correct, the Aurora-man's averment to the contrary notwithstanding; and am the more confirmed in this belief, not only from his general character, but from the following circumstance:—that there are three positive falsehoods in the very piece in which he contradicts my assertion; three, I say, not constructive, but positive, flagrant falsehoods of which any one who will examine his quotations in the paper of the 18th, and compare them with my No. 3, and the report, may be fully satisfied.

Mr. Duane must excuse me for mistaking his smile for a grin. The same mistakes seems to have been committed by one who attempted to describe the smile of the great prototype of Jacobins—"He grinn'd horribly a ghastly smile."

D.

* NOTE.—General Washington was charged with peculation in the Aurora, for drawing his salary before quarter-day.

NOTICE

In the case of John Carter,

BANKRUPT.

THOSE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against *John Carter*, of the county of Pittsylvania, late *Merchant*, are desired to meet the assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, on Friday the 30th of July instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town of Petersburg, to assent to or dissent from the said assignees commencing, prosecuting or defending any suit or suits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing, any matter or thing relating thereto.

CONRADE WEBB,

Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's office, Petersburg,

July 22, 1802.

NOTICE

In the case of Jesse Newcomb,

BANKRUPT.

THE assignees of the estate and effects of *Jesse Newcomb*, of the town of Petersburg, late *Merchant*, are required to attend the commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued and now in prosecution against said bankrupt, on Saturday the 31st day of July instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town of Petersburg aforesaid, to shew cause why notice has not been given by them for making a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, according to the statute of the congress of the United States, in that case made and provided, which if they fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed by the said commissioners, in and by the said commission named and authorized, for them to produce their receipts and payments touching the same, and to make a dividend of such part of the said estate and effects as shall appear to be remaining in their hands.

CONRADE WEBB,

Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's office, Petersburg,

21st July, 1802.

The Partnership of

CAMPBELL & CLARK

WAS dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th instant. Those who have claims against that concern will please apply for payment to SAMUEL CLARK; and those indebted, are desired to make payment to him.

Archibald Campbell.

Samuel Clark.

SAMUEL CLARK

WILL carry on business in the house formerly occupied by Campbell & Clark.

He has on hand a good assortment of DRY GOODS, and is in expectation of his customary supplies, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for Cash, approved Notes, or Country Produce.

Richmond, July 27, 1802.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 26.

173,000l. were granted for the relief of the suffering clergy and laity of France, Corsican Emigrants, St. Domingo sufferers, and American loyalists.

FRENCH TRIBUNATE, *May* 8.

Observations against the establishment of a Legion of Honor.

Savoy-Rollin attacked the plan as contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution. "A free state contains only magistrates and citizens—Those who wish to defend the plan rely on the 87th article of the constitution; which declares, that national recompences shall be given to those warriors who shall have rendered conspicuous services in fighting for the republic. I only see in that a promise of granting to our brave soldiers individual recompence; but to discover in this article, an order of chivalry, a privileged corps, one must forget our language and our constitution.

"The people ought not to tolerate a body bound by oaths, and more powerful than the people, to undertake the defence of the constitution. The people should be subordinate only to their magistrates, and those magistrates are designated by the constitution.

"Tribunes, to accept a Legion of Honor, is to accept of a Patrician Order! It is the introduction of an hereditary and military Nobiesse into the republic.

"After twelve years of frightful calamities, which the genius of France (guided by one of those extraordinary men who are necessary to finish revolutions) has surmounted, to accept of such an institution, armed with power and privileges, would be to go back on the point from which we set out. What do I say? It is going back to those barbarous ages that gave birth to the feudal system, which began with war hordes, fine coats of armour, and festivals, but which ended with enslaving of Europe for eight centuries.

"Such is the case now in Russia and in Turkey, where the condition of the citizen or subject is subordinate to the class of soldiers. In a free state, the civil officer ought to have the first place.

"It will be quite different in the Legion of Honor, and it will not be shameful, that an officer, who shall have carried a redoubt at the point of the sword, should have a higher rank than Montesquieu, the author of the immortal work "The Spirit of Laws?"

"For many ages our Kings even did not dare to trust the defence of their states to knights errant or to orders of chivalry. Why this exclusive denomination of Legion of Honor, as if honor was an exclusive privilege! Honor is not given, it is acquired. Often these to whom it is given have not deserved it, and those have deserved it to whom it has not been given. Besides one of the dispositions of the plan postpones the execution till the 1st Vendemaire, year 12. I do not see why the sanction of it should not be postponed for the same term. I vote its rejection."—This speech was ordered to be printed.

Chauvelin opposed the plan that was now presented; and thought that both the authors and defenders of it had very widely departed from the object they declared.—Without doubt it is incumbent on us to discharge the great debt of national gratitude to our brave warriors; we must confirm what has been already decreed, and add other rewards of a new, honorable, and distinguished nature. But can it be necessary to incorporate civil functionaries in an organization altogether military?—In the ancient republics, military exploits have been often rewarded by civil distinctions; a crown of laurel or of oak leaves adorned alike the head of the warrior and the magistrate, the poet and the artist; but this will be the first time that heroism in civil offices is to be repaid by military honors, that are nothing in the eyes of reason, if not gained in battle. If the oath required of this corps was necessary for the security of our rights, it should be taken by the army in general, and by all Frenchmen. If it be superfluous it can only tend to call in question that quality which the laws consecrate, which is dear to

all Frenchmen, which was introduced by our manners for half a century paſt, and which was rather acknowledged than required in 1789. Such a corporation as this would partake of the vices of Nobleſſe, on account of the diſtinction conferred upon it; it would, like the clergy poſſeſs itſelf of eſtates in the mort main, and would, like them, continue a ſeparate order in the ſtate. The authors of the plan repreſented this inſtitution as a uſeful intermediary between the power of the government and the public opinion; ſuch doctrine is altogether unconſtitutional: in a repreſentative government the conſtituted authorities are the only intermediaries between the government and the people. In France, it is the Tribunate, the Senate, and the Legiſlative Body that are the conſtitutional intermediaries. In order to pay the great debt of national gratitude, it may be neceſſary to ſtrike out a new coin, but this coin, however, ſhould not be ſtruck at the expence of the French troops. He voted for rejecting it.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated June 22:

"A Courier has juſt arrived from Spain with diſpatches to the Governor, &c. which do not mention one word of this province being given up to the French. The diſpatches are as late as the beginning of April.—Private letters in town juſt received from the Havanna ſtate, that the province had been given to the French, but returned, on condition that the Spaniards would pay the French five millions of money, five ſhips of the line, and repairs for twenty more. Theſe letters ſpeak confidently of this ſtatement being correct. If this account is true, we ſhall have reaſon to congratulate ourſelves on the event."

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Extract of a letter from New Orleans, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 22d.

"We are all in anxious ſuſpenſe, ignorant of what is to be our fate. There arrived here on the 19th, two French commiſſioners, diſpatched by the captain of a French frigate in Havanna to Vera Cruz, in ſearch of money for the wants of St. Domingo. They came paſſengers in our money ſhips, which, after landing the money for the colony, were to have proceeded immediately to Vera Cruz, from the Balize. The captain, however, has come up to town, and no doubt the veſſel will ſoon follow and we ſhall have an opportunity during her ſtay here, to learn ſom thing of the intention of their government towards this country.

"We were ſome time ago dazzled with the hope that the United States were negociating for this part of the river; and as the report was pretty current, it furniſhed an excellent opportunity of aſcertaining the ſentiments of the people. I was pleaſed to ſee the univerſal prevalence of ſatisfaction.

"You will be ſurpriſed to learn that the Spaniſh court has given no advice whatever on this intereſting ſubject, to its agents here. They know nothing at all reſpecting it, more than what is contained in private letters, or what is gathered from the American prints. The people in office are in general conſternation, confident of the retroceſſion being agreed upon. All are propoſing to ſe uring their property from the fraternal rapacious.nels of their dear allies."

A diſpute was lately brought before one of our magiſtrates, between two *Jews*—*Nathan vs Solomon*. It turned out to be a fraud, practiſed upon the former, in a bargain of old clothes. After the award, the magiſtrate jocularly addreſſing the plaintiff, ſaid, "I wonder my honeſt fellow, that you ſhould be taken in, by *one of your own tribe*." "Ah! ſir," replied Nathan, "your worſhip does not conſider, that every *Jew* is not a *Solomon!*"

[London paper]

☞ *The following, is an extract of a letter to the Editor of the Weſhington Federaliſt—which it is preſumed will meet an attentive peruſal.*

It is a ſubject of everlaſting regret, and of deep humiliation, to perceive, that the "*luſt of popularity*" ſhould have ſeized upon the founders of the republic, and corrupted their early and *correct* principles of legiſlation. Who could imagine that *Mr. Jefferſon*, the boaſted penman of the *Declaration of Independence*,* and writer of the *Notes on Virginia*, was the ſame Mr. Jefferſon now Preſident of the United States!—In the *firſt*, we find him vindicating the neceſſity of ſeparation from the government of Great-Britain, *becauſe* the 'judges were dependent on the King alone, 'for the *tenure of their offices*, and the a-'mount and *payment of their ſalaries*, and 'because the King had taken away *charters*, 'abolithed our moſt *valuable laws*, and 'altered *fundamentally the form of our govern-'ment*.' In the laſt, (his Notes on Virginia) we find him the advocate of *commerce*, the friend of an *efficient navy*, an enemy to the ſyſtem, of 'incorporating *foreigners* into the body politic;' a moſt able and decided advocate, for the '*entire independence of the judges*,' either on '*executive*' or '*legiſlative*' power;—and above all, an inculcator of the moſt delicate and ſcrupulous *adherence* to the written *conſtitutions* of our country!—Compare theſe *principles* with his *practices*, ſince he became a candidate for 'popularity,' and an *inſtrument* of popular prejudice and ignorace; and who can refrain from exclaiming, "O, Lucifer, ſon of the morning, how *art thou fallen!*"—The fact is, and however it may mortify

* He was one of a committee of five, who drew it up, there is ſprinkled through it many of *his fantaſtic* phraſes, big with pompous nothings!

the pride of republicaniſm to confeſs it, yet it cannot be concealed, that, few have *virtue* enough to put their principles into *exerciſe*, and to purſue a ſyſtem of politics and legiſlation, conformable to the dictates of *ſound wiſdom*—wiſdom ſpringing out of experience, and directed to the ſecurity, and the permanence, of *all which conſtitutes civil liberty, and ſocial happineſs!* Mr. Jefferſon has numbered himſelf with the *tribe* of vain and viſionary politicians, who, have believed that the influence of *perſonal* character and profeſſions, could *ſway empire*, and *fix the deſtinies* of a people!—But how illuſory, how deſtructive the deluſion!—*His* inaugural ſpeech, however fair, or falſe, was nothing; *his* philoſophy nothing; *his* ſophiſtical and flattering *anſwers*, to weak and partizan addreſſes, nothing; a few years, a ſingle freak of popular ſentiment, will forever obliterate the *man*, and his cobweb *aphoriſms*.—If ever a fair trial was made of '*ſentimental*' government, France has furniſhed us with it, and alſo the *reſult!*—The long ſucceſſion of republican patriots, from *Briſſot*, to *Merlin*, the laſt of the *directory*, attempted to govern on the plan of *Mr. Jefferſon*, they courted 'popularity,' and ſung hymns of philoſophy to their fickle divinity, 'the people;'—The people, huzza'd to every new political Harlequin, and then conſigned him to the guillotine, and his filly ſpeeches and harangues to everlaſting contempt!—*Law* was no more; God and Religion, were blaſphemed and reviled; perſons and property found no ſecurity in a *permanent conſtitution*, adminiſtered by *men* not above the hilly vanity of country beer houſe applauſe.—*Mr. Jefferſon* came to the government by *means* which have raiſed thouſands before him to power, and he will ſhare the *fate* of every *paraſite* of (thoſe whom demagogues call) the 'people:'—In 1792, he took the fatal reſolution, of oppoſing to the *adminiſtration of the federal government* the force of ſophiſtry, calumny and miſrepreſentation!—His letter to Mazzei, wherein he denounces the conſtitution as *monarchical*, and General Waſhington as an *apoſtate*, affords a ſpecimen of the moſt profligate views, accompanied with the moſt corrupt and unfeeling heart;—He has continued the great File Leader of the mal-contents, the vicious, and all who favor *revolutionary* liberty; againſt ſuch a leader, and ſuch auxiliaries, no *adminiſtration* depending on popular favor could long prevail. In general, it has proved an eaſy taſk for unprincipled demagogues to debauch the public mind, or rather to gain over the weak and ſuſpicious populace, and drive from the ſupport of government the wiſe and virtuous from a ſentiment of diſguſt—Mr. Jefferſon and his party however, did not gain a ſudden victory over the friends of the conſtitution, and the ſupporters of a legitimate, firm and energetic government; the ſtruggle was long between falſe and fraudulent appeals to the paſſions, the errors and prejudices of the people, and their innate ſenſe of the purity of government, and perfect and daily conviction of its practical bleſſings. Yet the work of diſorganization and diſcontent went on, events favored its progreſs, and the iſſue eventuated in favor of popular demagogues, over the wiſe and truly patriotic:—This is the natural and certain reſult of a *ſyſtem of calumny*, addreſſed to popular ignorance and paſſion, and *perſevered in*: the upright, the enlightened and the peaceable, at length ceaſe to ſtruggle—thoſe whom the conſpirators call 'the people,' but who in fact only compoſe the miſled and the turbulent, are *left to themſelves*, and they crown their leaders, defied as they are with power and confidence! And this is called the triumph of republicaniſm! Happy for our country, if this had been only the triumph of a demagogue, of a great popular *Mammoth*, over his political *adverſaries!*

For a ſhort deluſive moment, we flattered ourſelves that *Mr. Jefferſon* having gained the object of all his wiſhes, would *reaſſume* the principles and character of a wiſe and impartial legiſlator! I was weak enough to think ſo. His inaugural creed and the *ſolemn profeſſions* in it, of regard for the conſtitution and anxious ſolicitude to maintain the *credit* of our country, and re-unite its citizens in bonds of *political harmony*, were I thought a *pledge*, though but a ſlight one. What I moſt relied on was, the evident 'intereſt' which invited him to purſue this line of conduct. Never was a man placed (conſidering all circumſtances) in a ſituation ſo propitious, for at leaſt 'reſtoring to ſocial harmony its intercourſe.' His partizans had declared that they expected from a courſe of dignified impartiality, that his meaſures would be *conciliating*, *conſtitutional* and *ſafe*; in ſhort, that the wiſe and moderate every where would be ſatisfied. Never did any people more ardently deſire to loſe all their anxieties and differences under *ſuch an adminiſtration*. The federaliſts only deſired a *ſecure* and *efficient* government; the democrats were prepared to be pleaſed and gratified with *Mr. Jefferſon* at all events:—He had no political difficulties to encounter; a majority of the people as was thought were in his favor, majorities in both houſes of congreſs, a majority of ſtates, all the heads of departments filled by himſelf, the treaſury containing 3 millions of dollars, the European wars with all their attendant evils drawing to a cloſe, a treaty juſt made with France, the people of the United States rich and proſperous, not a cloud to obſcure the political horizon, either at home or abroad; and more than all, the great body of patriotic and intelligent federaliſts, (from whom oppoſition might be expected becauſe it was deſerved) anxiouſly looking for, and even expecting that *Mr. Jefferſon*, ſurrounded by circumſtances ſo propitious, would ſhine out, the ſupporter of the conſtitution, the patron of *credit* and commerce, that he would infuſe into every department *civil* and military, a *confidence* in his views to afford them aid and *ſtability*; and yet above all, the *American* citizens looked for *repoſe* after his ſolemn aſſurances, that 'political *intolerance*,' ſhould never ſtain the annals of his philoſophic adminiſtration!

Great God! was this all a dream! is it poſſible that a man with ſuch felicity of ſituation, with ſuch ties of honor and intereſt, with ſuch *overruling* inducements to be magnanimous, and to ſecure even (againſt his own narrow views) a juſt and *permanent fame*,—is it poſſible that he ſhould *fall ſuddenly*, without temptation or motive, from this commanding ground, and ſink into the abyſs of inſignificance and contempt!—This has happened: from the *commencement* of his adminiſtration, we have witneſſed nothing but a *ſeries* of groveling and vindictive conduct; gloſſed over with ſlimſey and pitiful *ſophiſtications*; not a *ſingle* act of a private or public nature which has not been *deſigned* and calculated to *rend the hearts*, ruin the *reputation*, and in many inſtances the *livelihood* of thoſe who had borne a part, or approved of the former meaſures of our government!—*Vacancies* were *created* againſt the words and ſpirit of the conſtitution in the receſs of the ſenate, that *partizans* might get *poſſeſſion* of offices; faithful and unoffending men were ſuddenly thrown with families upon the wide world—The moſt infamous *convicts*, who were ſuffering for crimes againſt the former adminiſtration, were not only *pardoned* but rewarded!—Proſecutions in the courts of juſtice were *arreſted* by Preſidential *mandates*; and to crown all, a Preſidential letter publiſhed, plainly inſinuating, that the Federal Republcans were unworthy of the *rank of citizens*, that they were a 'ſect' which had committed unpardonable offences, and 'ought to be perſecuted.' I need not recount the *meaſures of government* ſince the 4th March 1801. The *meſſages*, and the *acts* of *congreſs*, with the whole body of the *executive* and *legiſlative* proceedings, have proceeded in exact accordance, with the *firſt* ſteps of the adminiſtration—Theſe events are recent, they fill the mind with amazement and melancholy—You aſk me, what is the ſtate of *public opinion*:—Can you have a doubt; the reflecting, and the ſound men of all parties *agree* that Mr. Jefferſon has loſt the golden opportunity of reſtoring peace to a divided country, that he has impaired the credit of the United States, by his *fiſcal* operations, and given a *fatal ſtab* to the *conſtitution* he was bound by ſo many ties to ſupport! All agree, that he is feeble, vindictive, and *unfit* for the ſtation he fills:—The ſenſible men and true patriots, are looking round for a ſucceſſor, a ſtateſman, and real peace maker—*Mr. Jefferſon* may *fancy* himſelf ſecure, in the wretched confidence of *popularity*, but he is *deceived*; that will vaniſh, and leave him to repent at leiſure, of power ill gotten, and ſcandalouſly abuſed;—I have only to add to theſe ſentiments that ſuch *events*, are daily confirming the *Federaliſts* in all their principles—on them, muſt the preſervation of the conſtitution and country reſt; they will not deſert their duty.

From the (N. Y.) Citizen.

In a few days will be publiſhed, "*A View of the Political Conduct of* AARON BURR, Eſq. *Vice Preſident of the United States.*" By the Author of the "NARRATIVE."

INTRODUCTION.

In my preface to the 'Narrative,' I invited inveſtigation of the facts ſet forth in it, & of the general conduct of Mr. BURR.—This invitation was given in vain. Not a word ſtated in the Narrative has yet been controverted. Indeed the facts it contains are of that ſtubborn kind that bids defiance to controverſy, and beats down all oppoſition. It will hardly be ſaid that their verity has not been queſtioned on account of the abſence of Mr. Burr; ſince, had they been unfounded, his agents, his zealous and thoroughgoing friends, muſt have known it; and it will ſcarcely be believed that they would ſtand by and ſee the *little body* round which they are whirled, ſo ſeriouſly attacked, without interpoſing a ſhield for his protection. I will not do the "*little band*" ſo much injuſtice as even to imagine them capable of ſuch *daſtardly* conduct.

On the other hand, I am not diſpoſed to interpret their ſilence into a confeſſion of the guilt of their principal; though it muſt be confeſſed appearances make againſt them. This ſilence is ſometimes properly but frequently ſurreptitiouſly obſerved A tranſcendantly exalted character, publicly accuſed of a *little, mean, diſreputable* act, of which he could ſcarcely be guilty, and which few men would accredit, would hardly deſcend from his God-like character, to notice the calumniator. So that this *mum* conduct will not be adduced as a propoſition univerſally true. This is ſo generally known, that many men avail themſelves of the *convenience*, which ought to be adjudged, if not infamous, unworthy of the confidence of the public, and as having deſervedly forfeited their good opinion. In *this* caſe it is a *villain* covering himſelf with the mantle of *illuſtrious* virtue.

Another ſtrongly preſumptive incident is, that, in the preſent controverſy, of which the Vice-Preſident is the ſubject, the "*little band*" are unequivocally the aggreſſors. *They* were the firſt to declare war; *they* provoked reſiſtance. *They* called for examination; and no ſooner was it commenced than *they* ſhrank from it! Under theſe circumſtances would it be fair to ſay that ſince they are ſilent they are innocent? One might as truly affirm that the moſt attrocious offender was immaculate, *becauſe*, when put to trial, he refuſed to plead.

Again. Is it not peculiarly incumbent on the "*little band*" and their *primum mobile*, the Vice-Preſident, to evince to the public that the ſerious charges exhibited againſt *him* are devoid of foundation?—*Upon this hung the popularity and the Vice-Preſidency of* Mr. Burr! Will they remain mute when ſo much is at ſtake? Are they not concerned for the honor of their chieftain and of themſelves? Do they not know that the *Marſhal's*, the *Bank Solicitors*, and the *Mercuries*, will be whelmed in his fall? And at this thought, do not their "ſouls ſhrink back, and ſtartle at deſtruction?" All theſe conſiderations are ſurely enough to make them arouſe themſelves "and ſhake the enemy from them." Cataline tremted with diſdain the denunciations of Cicero,* until every avenue was cut off. I hope America is not deſtined to furniſh an example to this *treaſonable* pertinacity!

But were I to adventure an opinion I would affirm, that, were the Vice-Preſident now in this city, he would himſelf be mute! Mr. Burr muſt be conſcious that the offences with which he ſtands accuſed before the public, are *well founded*. Prudence, therefore, whoſe imperious mandates urged him to preſcribe ſilence to the "*little band*" would cloſe his lips. No man knows how to manage diſagreeable truths better than Mr. Burr!

But this introduction is deſigned to anticipate and to combat very different topics from thoſe already noticed. The character faithfully drawn of M. Burr in the following pages, is ſo complex, ſo ſtript of preciſe and indelible marks; ſo mutable, capricious, verſatile, unſteady and unfixt, one to which no determinate name can be given, and on which no reliance can be placed, that ſerious queſtions may ariſe from it. It appears that from his *Debut* on political life, he has been every thing and nothing; that he has been aſcending the ladder of fame and power by means on which no *honeſt* man can reflect with ſatisfaction; and it may be added that all this muſt have been known to thoſe who raiſed him to his preſent eminence in the government; and being conſcious that he was no leſs deſtitute of a determinate principle than of political conſiſtency, it were criminal to exalt him to an height from which he might hurl deſtruction upon the people. This it muſt be admitted, has ſome weight; it has at leaſt a plauſible appearance.

I candidly confeſs I am one of thoſe who were unacquainted with the true character of Mr. Burr, until his ſingular conduct ſince the election of Mr. Jefferſon, induced me to examine the more early parts of it. I may go farther and with ſincerity and truth aver, that I was friendly to his election to the office of Vice Preſident. And yet had I then known that portion of his character which relates to the period antecedent to his elevation, I ſhould have viewed myſelf as a wretch unworthy to inſpire the breath of freedom, had I not zealouſly and with all my might oppoſed it. I ſhould have viewed Mr. Burr as a dangerous man; as one truly unfit for the exalted ſtation he now fills. For I hold it to be a maxim from which departures cannot with ſafety be made, that public agents, eſpecially the higheſt officers of ſtate, ought to be men of ſteadineſs and rectitude of principle, and of morals ſpotleſs. I heſitate not to ſay, on a full view of the ſubject, that Mr. Burr had no title to any of theſe good qualities. If our public agents be corrupt, the malady will ſpread like a peſtilence; and when morals ſhall become only a name to varniſh over crimes, the ſolid baſis of freedom will be removed, and the ſtructure muſt inevitably fall.

This may tend to ſhow the neceſſity there is for information, as well as its energy in a free ſtate. In a deſpotic one, it may make a ſlave miſerable by making him ſenſible of his condition; but in *our country*, it is the ſoul that animates, and which is alone competent to uphold, the the body politic.

It will give no offence to the majeſty of truth to ſay, that the PEOPLE, the great maſs, were, like *myſelf*, ſtrangers to the conduct of Mr. Burr. It is doubtleſs to this *ignorance* of character that he owes his elevation. The people cannot, wittingly, be guilty of a *felo de ſe*.

But the conduct of Mr. Burr muſt have been known to thoſe whoſe ſituations in life enabled them to obſerve it. Of this not a doubt can be entertained; and it would ſeem criminal for ſuch to conceal it. Yet, while hopes of reformation were cheriſhed, while Mr. Burr did not appear incorrigible, it might have ſeemed to them expedient to abſtain from a public expoſition of his character. Indeed, it is in extreme caſes only that ſuch a procedure can be juſtifiable. The preſent is one of them. His defects now appear to be inveterate and incurable, and their obſtinacy, without a timely and ſalutary remedy, may endanger the tranquility and freedom of the ſtates.

I have endeavoured to repreſent the character of Mr. Burr in its true light. In doing this I have been actuated only by thoſe conſiderations for the public welfare, which every good citizen muſt feel. My opinion may be erroneous; it may be the effect of an over ardent zeal for public liberty; I hope it is ſo, though I am perſuaded it is not. I have done, however, what appeared to me to be my duty, without *fear* or the expectation of *ſelfiſh* reward. I have warned the people of an evil of great magnitude: it is for them to apply a remedy.

New York, June 22, 1802.

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* A modeſt obſervation of Mr. Cheetham.

Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1802.

COMMUNICATION.

The NEXT Governor.

It is confidently aſſerted that **Mr. Giles** has no intention to become a candidate for the governorſhip. If ſuch were his intentions, he has abandoned them.

The perſon who is moſt likely to give ſatisfaction to all parties, is Mr. John Page, of Glouceſter. The ſteady, inflexible patriotiſm of Mr. Page, during the revolution—the uniform excellence of his private character—his age and great perſonal reſpectability—all plead in his favor.

There does not appear to be any man in ſociety, concerning whom both parties will be more apt to unite, than in the choice of this political veteran. The federaliſts will not complain; the republicans cannot. It may be truly ſaid of Mr. Page. "*behold the man in whom there is no guile.*"

DEATH!

On Thurſday laſt departed this life, in Williamſburg, after a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON HOOMES, ſecond ſon of Colonel *John Hoomes* of the Bowling-Green, in the 23d year of his age. A diſconſolate widow bemoans the loſs of an affectionate huſband; an infant ſon is deprived of a fond and loving father; and a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance, while they are emulous of thoſe diſtinguiſhed virtues which rendered him an ornament to ſociety, lament that early decree, which nipt in its bloom ſo much real worth.

On Friday the 6th of Auguſt, will be ſold at auction, at the late dwelling houſe of *William Nicolſon*, deceaſed,

THE houſehold and kitchen FURNITURE of the ſaid decedent; conſiſting of Feather Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. and white Wine Vinegar, in barrels.

Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers for all ſums above 20 dollars, on giving bond and approved ſecurity; the bonds to bear intereſt from their date, if not punctually paid.

T. NICOLSON, Executor.

Richmond, July 26, 1802.

N. B A Charriot with Harneſs for four Horſes, belonging to the eſtate of Geo. Nicolſon, deceaſed, will be ſold on the ſame day, on 12 months credit.

ADVERTISEMENT!

SOME time early in the winter 1800, I gave my receipt for a bond of *Richard B. Taylor's*, for about eleven pounds: I was to collect the amount. The gentleman ſaid he lived in Mancheſter. I have never ſeen him ſince, nor the receipt. I wiſh him to come forward and bring the receipt, as I wiſh to have it ſettled.

WILLIAM GEDDY.

Richmond, July 23, 1802.

BY order of a Board of the Directors of the Mancheſter Turnpike Company, I hereby notify the Shareholders of the ſaid company, that they are requeſted to meet at Mr. Brooks' Tavern in Mancheſter, the 30th day of Auguſt next, to ſupply a vacancy in the Directory.

DANIEL BEASLEY, Secretary

July 26, 1802. 10t†

Land for Sale.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chickahominy ſwamp, diſtant about five miles from the city of Richmond. The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce ſuch profitable graſs, and the quantity of valuable timber, ſuch as oak, aſh, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant ſituation for a houſe, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted ſeveral years ago; beſides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premiſes will be ſhewn by the overſeer now reſiding there, and poſſeſſion may be had on the 1ſt day of January next, with permiſſion to ſow wheat in the fall. The purchaſer may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.

July 28th, 1802.

TAKEN UP

BY the ſubſcriber near Prince-Edward court houſe, a BLOOD BAY HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round, left hind foot white, a ſmall ſpot on each ſide juſt behind his weathers. Appraiſed to twenty five pounds.

NATHANIEL JOURNEY.

June 28th, 1802. 3t†

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 1600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound & gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, as soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expence of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prentis*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

Wm. & J. H. Fousbee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June, 4th, 1802.

For Sale.

On Thursday the 5th day of August next, will be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money, at Public Auction, the

Brick Tenement,

AT present occupied by Proffit and Moncure, and Shiphard & Bendle, which was conveyed to us by Deed of Trust on the 5th day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expence of recording the Deed of Trust, and all other necessary charges.

Wm. DABNEY.
Wm. AUSTIN.

June 23d, 1802. [td]

NOTICE,

In the matter of Thomas Hooper,

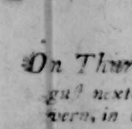
Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Thomas Hooper, late merchant of Richmond, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said Thomas Hooper, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as are or shall be duly authorised by them.

Richard Denny,
Charles Spencer, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, July 8, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling or Current Money.



THE BRITISH SHIP

Adventure,

Now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

FOR SALE,

THAT LARGE AND PLEASANT

HOUSE,

SITUATED on the Hay-Market square, in this city, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Banks; also a smaller one adjoining. Suitable for a small family, with sufficient ground inclosed for gardens, &c. to both. The healthy and airy situation of these houses, render them an a desirable residence for genteel families.

I will give a convenient credit for either or both, or take country produce or European goods in part payment. Those houses are now under a general repair and may be said to be as good as new. I have several small houses to let, calculated for students or a small family, to be furnished, if required. A few steady genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, Hay-Market, July 13th, 1802. } [tf.

The friends of Mr. THOMAS REEVES, *merchant in* London, *are respectfully informed,*

That the BRIG

Mariner,

Captain *Archibald Heartley*,

WILL complete her loading at West-Point, on York River, where she will be ready to receive Tobacco to his address by the 23d of this present month. The Mariner is a fine new British built brig, and will carry 350 hogsheads.—As most of her cargo is engaged, those who may please to favor Mr. Reeves with consignments in her, will have them sent to West-Point by the 22d current, or as soon after as possible, or send their commands to the subscriber, who will attend to their execution.

BENJ'N. DAY.

Fredericksburg, 10th July, 1802. 2w.

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

THERE will be a petition to the next Assembly for the raising the ferriage at Frazer's Ferry, in King-William county.

THOMAS R EVANS,
present proprietor of said Ferry.

Mineralogy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those persons it may concern, that he proposes remaining in or near to Richmond for three or four weeks longer, and will during that time examine Land for Coal or any other Minerals, and assay the Ores for any gentleman who may wish it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given such as may be relied upon. Being much out of town, a note left with the Printer, or at Mr. Booker's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B HENFREY, *Mineralogist.*

N.B. Preparations are making for another exhibition of the NEW LIGHT, in a course of experiments which the Patentee flatters himself will meet with general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the discovery.

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from *necessity* obtain a close of them, and he sanguinely flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in these small accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accompts up to the periods stated.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

Norfolk, June 18, 1802.

ORDERED,

THAT the Treasurer advertise in the public papers, that the SHARES of *delinquent subscribers* to the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY will be sold on Thursday the 29th July next, unless the arrearages are paid up before that day.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Rob't Bousb, } *Directors.*
James Hunter,

12t.

NOTICE

The Co-partnership of

M'Craw & Gwathmey,

HAVING dissolved on the 8th instant, in consequence of the death of M. Miller W. M'Craw, all persons indebted to, as well as those who have claims against the said firm, are requested to call on me for a final adjustment of the same

Robert Gwathmey,
Surviving partner of M'Craw & Gwathmey.

Richmond, July 12, 1802. (8t)

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ship Mount Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

NOTICE

In the matter of Hezekiah L. Wight & Benjamin Harris,

BANKRUPTS.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against Wight and Harris of the city of Richmond, are desired to meet the assignees of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of July instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, to assent to or dissent from the said assignees under the directions of the commissioners named and authorised by the commission aforesaid, commencing or prosecuting and defending any suit or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said bankrupts estate and effects, or to compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing to any matter or thing relating thereto, and on other special affairs. By order of the commissioners.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners

The Friends of James Maury,

Esq. of Liverpool, are respectfully informed that the British ship

Lovely Lass

Has arrived at City Point, for their accommodation.

TOBACCO will be received to his address, at the moderate freight of FIFTY SHILLINGS sterling, and 5 per cent. primage per Hhd. A considerable part of her cargo is engaged, but to give immediate dispatch to the ship, a few hogsheads will be taken on liberty of consignment. Those who wish to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity will please make immediate application to Messrs. Campbell & Wheeler, of Petersburg, or

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, July 6, 1802.

In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of the Richmond District, will be sold, for ready money, on Monday the 30th of August, at the late mansion house of Holt Richeson, deceased, in the county of King William, that valuable

Tract of Land,

LYING on Pomonkey River, and bounded partly by Cohoke Mill Creek, containing, by an old survey, 471 acres; also that valuable MILL, known by the name of Cohoke, and the Land annexed to her; about twenty likely NEGROES, among whom there are several valuable Black-Smiths and house Servants; the stock of Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. by (6w)

The COMMISSIONERS.

King-William County, July 4, 1802.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold; it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay, of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.

THE subscriber has commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW in the High Court of Chancery, for the District of Richmond; and in the Federal Court of the same place: His attendance will be regular on both Courts.

CREED TAYLOR.

Cumberland county, Needham, near Farmville Post Office, Prince Edward, 10th July, 1802. } 4t.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the 10th and 11th days of August next, and on Friday the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, July 17, 1802. [tldm.]

Just Received,

And for sale at the Office of the Virginia Gazette,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE

POLICY OF MAINTAINING

A PERMANENT NAVY.

By an American Citizen.

PRICE—TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

Richmond, July 20, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of LESSLIE & DALZEL was on the 18th of last month dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them, will apply to JOHN LESSLIE for payment; and all those indebted to them, will make payment to him only.

JOHN LESSLIE,
ARCH'D DALZEL.

Richmond, July 20, 1802.

J. L. has for sale a General Assortment of GROCERIES, which he will sell low, for Cash or Country Produce.

VIRGINIA; to wit,

Fairfax County Court,

The 21st day of June 1802.

John Hopkins, Complainant,
AGAINST
Josiah Watson and William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and William Payne, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant Josiah Watson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Josiah Watson is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On motion of the said Complainant by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant Josiah Watson do appear here on the third Monday in September next, and answer the Bill of the said Complainant, and give such security as may be approved of by the court, for abiding by and performing any future order or decree to be made in this cause, and that the other defendants William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and Wm. Payne do not pay away or secrete the debts by them or either of them now owing to, or which may hereafter become due, or the estate or effects now in their hands, or which may hereafter come to their hands or possession, belonging to the said absent defendant Josiah Watson, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers printed in this state, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

(A Copy)—Teste,

Wm. MOSS, c. f. c.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, at New Kent courthouse, on the second Thursday in August next, being court day, pursuant to an agreement of trust, duly executed by William D. Waddill of the Parish of Blissland, in that county,

A Tract of Land,

situate therein,

CONTAINING between 2 and 300 acres, with the improvements and appurtenances, it being the same land whereon the said Waddill now resides; together with several NEGRO SLAVES, or so much of the said property as may be sufficient to satisfy the monies therein stated to be due from him to William Dandridge, with the interest and expences stipulated in the said deed.

July 6th, 1802. 1aw3t.